

# Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all notions, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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## From the Richmond Enquirer. APPEALS TO THE SOUTH.

MORE SPARKING DEVELOPMENTS.  
Among the documents which were sub-  
mitted to the Charlottesville Convention, was  
the following remarkable and thrilling letter  
from Gen. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to  
Mr. John Willis, a delegate of the county  
of Orange. Mr. W. had it before the Con-  
vention, and made some strong and eloquent  
remarks; and a resolution was finally adop-  
ted to incorporate it with the proceedings  
of the Convention. We recommend it to  
the public to read this bold and powerful  
appeal to the South. It comes from the  
highest authority. There is no citizen in  
the Keystone State who is more distin-  
guished for his talents and principles than  
Mr. Dallas, nor for his services in the State  
and National councils. If any southern can  
lay down this letter without deep emotion—  
if any citizen of North Carolina, especially,  
can read it without deep regret, he is not  
made of "the penetrable stuff" which should  
belong to a southern man.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29, 1840.  
DEAR SIR:—Your introductory letter of  
the 13th inst., with the introductory one  
from Mr. J. B. Smith, reached me some  
days ago, and I have impatiently waited for  
a moment of leisure to reply to it.

The proceedings of the Democratic State  
Convention at Charlottesville, on the 9th of  
September, will exercise a strong influence  
upon the public opinion of Virginia, and  
may be felt throughout the whole South.—  
Indeed they must be regarded, at the pre-  
sent time, with great interest in all parts  
of the country. The politics, the measures,  
and the sentiments of your Commonwealth,  
when forcibly and distinctly enunciated, are  
habitually and justly respected every where.  
The Northern and Central Democracy  
find it impossible to imagine that, in a con-  
test such as the one now waging, they are  
in danger of being deserted by Virginia.—  
They have struggled vigorously, for many  
years, to repress and subvert, not the fed-  
eral doctrines of '98 alone, but, with them,  
the new fanaticism, whose aim, however  
disguised, cannot be accomplished without  
subverting the constitutional rights and do-  
mestic institutions of the slaveholding States.  
Until that fanaticism allied itself to the relics  
of federalism, it was kept powerless. Vir-  
ginia must have imperceptibly undergone  
an inexpressible revolution in character, if  
she consent to embrace, in combination,  
two principles, which, singly, she has uni-  
formly denounced and detested.

It is perfectly well known here, that the  
nomination of General Harrison, at Harris-  
burg, was extorted by the dictatorial violence  
and inflated promises of abolitionists. They  
do not perhaps constitute the whole of the  
opposition; but they are its ruling cabal, its  
master spirits, and the Presidential candi-  
date is notoriously their nominee. They  
exulted, publicly and privately, in their suc-  
cess. They are, in all directions, eager,  
indefatigable, and controlling directors of  
his avatars. They regard him as their cum-  
mously selected representative, in whose  
election they foresee, if not the immediate  
attainment of their destructive purpose, cer-  
tainly its rapid advancement. They deem  
the battle theirs, and mine, and are putting  
the only substantial harvest from a victory a  
yield.

Although it may be true, as they say, that  
every man is a slaveholder, yet, in effect, on  
either side, it is a contest of principle, and  
not of expediency. It is a contest of the  
right and responsibility of a man to govern  
and control, and of a man to be governed  
and controlled. The cause of Northern  
and Central wings, and of the friends of  
each principle and of each man, and the  
of them who do this now, would listen to  
send in their adhesion, were Harrison elec-  
ted, or would cease to have the slightest in-  
fluence. As on all similar occasions, the  
practical effect would be, to place the pol-  
icy, the power, and the patronage of the suc-  
cessful combination in the hands of its most  
zealous and least scrupulous action. Every  
wing would feel that abolition had chalked  
out the road to triumph—that abolition had  
furnished the efficient partisans—that aboli-  
tion had filled the ballot boxes—and that  
abolition was entitled to fair treatment and  
consideration. The day which ascertained  
Gen. Harrison to be the President elect,  
would not close without a proclamation for  
an abolition jubilee.

I am not unwilling to believe that many  
of the southern wings cordially hate aboli-  
tion—although I cannot help suspecting that  
some of them would like to see raising its  
threatened storms, in the delusive hope of  
attaining, amid the general confusion, some  
personal distinction—clear it is, that their  
party spirit is too strong for their patriotism;  
or they do not know the friend with whom  
they have made a compact; or they are fool-  
hardy enough to take to their bosom a ser-

pent (numbered by Northern blasts) whose  
fangs have been specially prepared to strike  
deep into their own system. Surely they  
cannot vainly imagine that, by associating  
and campaigning with abolition, they may  
check it more effectually than by openly  
encountering it as an enemy. If they think  
to curb, guide, soothe, or tame, in the hour  
and amid the spoils of victory, their ig-  
norance of its real nature, of its delirious  
fanaticism, is as childish as treacherous.

It should be recollected that the Northern  
and Central Democrats have maintained  
the fight against abolition for years, actuated  
solely by a high and honorable sense of  
constitutional obligation and an attachment  
to their southern brethren. Its ascendancy  
could do them no harm. Its virus is not  
poison to their palate. However unpatriotic  
and ungenerous it certainly would be, they  
might facilitate their local politics and tran-  
quilize their local feuds, by disclaiming all  
disclaiming all concern in the question; by  
permitting, like a neutral, the invader to  
pass unmolested through their territory, and  
by leaving to domestic servitude its own  
defense. Such a course, I freely admit,  
would be a dereliction of public duty. But  
then, my dear sir, if Southern Democrats  
allow themselves to be cozened and cajoled  
into welcoming and comforting this very  
foe, whose progress to their regions we  
have steadily impeded; if, at the crisis of its  
pernicious career, we discover that, so far  
from seizing the occasion to unite in ex-  
tinguishing it, the slaveholding States abandon  
our long tried friendship and co-operation,  
to achieve a measure which lifts abolition  
from the dust, and seats it on the right hand  
of power, what are we to do? What can  
we be expected to do? For my own part—  
a very humble one—I am ready for unre-  
mitting and uncompromising war against a  
principle, whose mere enunciation in this  
country sounds in my ears like a tocsin to  
rebellion and treason to the Constitution.

But I do not think that our knowledge  
of human nature warrants us in anticipating,  
under the circumstances I have supposed, a  
like resolution to be generally and perma-  
nently evinced. In fact, I do not think that  
the election of Gen. Harrison, if achieved  
with the aid of a single leading slavehold-  
ing commonwealth, could fail to dissolve the  
existing league against abolition, leaving it  
to range in the Eastern and Middle States  
unresisted, if not constantly recruiting.

Entertaining these impressions, you may  
well imagine my gratification, on receiving  
your assurance that noble old Virginia,  
though deceived and misled for a season,  
had speedily rallied, and being convinced  
of "unity between the whig and abolition  
parties," would sustain the good cause by  
a majority of at least five thousand. My  
information justifies a confident expectation  
of the same enlightened patriotism, from  
New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and even  
North Carolina—nor have I yet seen or  
heard, in any one slaveholding State, a sub-  
stantial cause to apprehend a different re-  
sult. In Pennsylvania the general election  
takes place on the 13th of October, and the  
electoral on the 30th of the same month.  
I shall be surprised if we do not give to Mr.  
Van Buren a majority exceeding twenty  
thousand. Of Maine, New Hampshire,  
Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio, our  
friends send us accounts which relieve us  
from every apprehension.

I am, dear sir, respectfully and truly,  
Your most obedient servant,  
G. M. DALLAS.

JOHN WILLIS, Esq.

MR. VAN BUREN AND MR. POINSETT'S  
PROJECT.—Mr. Poinsett has written a letter  
of considerable length on the subject of the  
much talked of militia organization, in reply  
to one from Mr. Ritchie on behalf of the  
Virginia Central Committee. He shows  
conclusively the miserable electioneering  
character of the hypocritical outcry about a  
"standing army," when the purpose was to  
obviate any necessity for such a force under  
almost any circumstances by imparting mil-  
itary skill to the people, and he brings home  
the hypocrisy of the Harrisonian opposi-  
tion more effectually by giving in conjunc-  
tion with his own ideas, the details of the  
plans for the same purpose, submitted to Con-  
gress by General Harrison, as if, in 1817  
and in 1818, which are left to the public  
to see and judge of, as they now proceed  
to the project of the Secretary of War.  
But as this Harrisonian blunder is quite  
dead in Pennsylvania, it scarcely requires  
further comment, and we quote the sub-  
joined paragraph from Mr. Poinsett's  
letter, merely to show how a plain tale puts  
down another outrageous shinder—we al-  
lude to the vile attempt to brand Mr. Van  
Buren with falsehood, by a resort to a man-  
ifest quibble and perversion of the truth.—  
Those who have been led to credit the fed-  
eral papers in this respect, will at once be  
enabled, by a perusal of the subjoined, to  
detect the imposition practised upon them.  
Pennsylvania.

"Disgraceful attempts are made to im-  
pugn the veracity of the highest officer of  
the government, by confounding the project  
of organizing the militia, as sketched out in  
my report to the President in November,  
with the plan submitted to Congress long  
after the President's message was sent in.  
On referring to the papers of that period, it  
will be seen that the press of both parties  
united in commending the project as it was  
explained in that report. No objections  
were made to my proposal to dispense with  
the annual training of the great body of the  
militia, now amounting to two millions, as a  
useless burden on the people—to organize  
in each of the eight military districts into

which the United States were to be divided,  
a body of twelve thousand five men, making  
an active force of one hundred thousand  
men, to be drilled for a given number of days  
in the year; and to form at the end of a cer-  
tain term a reserve of the same number, so  
as to discipline by rotation the whole militia  
between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-  
seven. These measures were, on the con-  
trary, spoken of in terms of the highest com-  
mendation, and they constituted the plan  
which the President recommended to the  
consideration of Congress in his annual  
message. On referring to the objections  
which have been subsequently made to my  
plan, they will be found confined exclusively  
to its details, which were not matured until  
nearly two months after the President's an-  
nual message was sent in, and not submitted  
to his inspection until they had been trans-  
mitted to the House of Representatives.

"It appears, then, that because the Presi-  
dent recommended a subject, universally  
acknowledged to be of vital importance to  
the country, to the serious consideration of  
Congress, it is argued that he recommended  
the plan itself, and all its details; and, in  
the face of the most positive assurances and  
irrefragable proof to the contrary, this charge  
is repeated in the coarsest language, and  
attempted to be sustained by garbled state-  
ments and the most flimsy and contemptible  
sophistry, alike derogatory to the character  
of its authors and insulting to the under-  
standing of the people of this country.

"I trust that this unjustifiable attempt to  
deceive the honest yeomanry of our country  
will be rebuked as it deserves by their uni-  
versal disapprobation.

"I have the honor to be, with esteem and  
regard, dear sir, your faithful and obedient  
servant.  
J. R. FORSYTH.

From the New York Herald.

This is the season for the commence-  
ment of the fall business, and the activity  
of trade appears to be as great as the cir-  
cumstances warrant. There is, however, a  
very marked distinction between the classes  
of dealers. The bulk of the actual busi-  
ness doing here and throughout the Union,  
is by a new class of dealers, who have, gen-  
erally speaking, active cash capitals, and  
who, without any dependence on bank ac-  
commodations, are obliged to keep that capi-  
tal active, and to do so they grant no cred-  
its, or at least but short ones. In this city  
there are many houses doing a good busi-  
ness of this character, which have been  
more lucrative than for many previous sea-  
sons. The millers, manufacturers and plan-  
ters, who formerly were in the habit of  
drawing on the commission houses as soon  
as they forwarded their goods, are now  
obliged in most cases to wait on account  
sales. The old system by which commis-  
sion houses, with the assistance of bank fa-  
cilities, could advance largely on goods  
consigned to them, without having any real  
capital of their own, is done. From this  
source a demand for bank accommodations  
to the extent of \$30,000,000 in a season, is  
now cut off. Formerly an individual, with-  
out any capital, could obtain goods on cred-  
it, and thus make a living and seemingly  
grow rich while accumulating a dead stock,  
which inevitably ruined him and caused a  
heavy loss to his creditors. This class of  
dealers, with their connections, are they  
from whom the cry of hard times is heard,  
and whose paper is offering in the market  
at enormous rates. This class are doing no  
business—their assets are unavailable—the  
banks are indisposed to renew the old  
system, because that they have suffered too  
severely, and with dead stocks of goods  
they are endeavoring to renew their notes  
and struggle on, depending on a change of  
administration as a panacea for a deranged  
business. This has been going on since  
1837. In the meantime, the new class of  
dealers has been gradually enlarging its cir-  
cle. Many cases have come within our  
knowledge, of dealers who commenced busi-  
ness in the worst times in 1837, and who  
have gone on with a steadily increasing  
trade for cash and short credits without ex-  
periencing any pressure for money, or meet-  
ing with any reverses. Many have declar-  
ed that they never did so good a business as  
since the commencement of the present  
year. In taking into view the state of busi-  
ness, it is necessary to bear in mind the  
existence of these two classes, which form  
the conflicting elements between the cash  
and credit systems. The auction houses  
are doing a fair business on similar terms;  
that is to say, they sell at six months as for-  
merly, but the notes are universally made  
payable in this city. The terms formerly  
were, to take notes payable in Boston, Phil-  
adelphia, Baltimore, or elsewhere. The vi-  
olent fluctuations of the exchanges, which  
are always in favor of New York, exposed  
the dealers to great losses, and led to the  
establishment of the present terms. At a  
tea sale in the spring of 1837, these terms  
were first announced, and the consequence  
was, that many southern buyers took um-  
brage and left the rooms. An attempt was  
made to adopt the same terms generally,  
but the competition for business soon caused  
a relapse into the old plan, and the failure  
of the southern banks last fall, caught our  
merchants with large southern business, on  
which they sustained large losses in the  
shape of exchange. The severe lesson  
thus taught them, will operate beneficially  
for the future.

The elements of which business is now  
constructed are such that the lapse of time  
would inevitably destroy most of the old  
firms, and the suspended banks. A change  
of administration may retard the result, and  
cause a temporary inflation, but this will

only cause the final crash to be the greater.  
It will be difficult hereafter to lodge credits  
in Europe, which will allow for any length  
of time the imports largely to exceed the  
exports with their accumulated profits. The  
yearly sales of stocks in England will  
scarcely exceed the interest due there,  
\$10,000,000 annually, and which in a few  
years will be swelled to \$20,000,000, when  
the principals begin to fall due, and the in-  
terest accumulates in a compound ratio.  
The amount now due in Europe is gener-  
ally estimated at \$200,000,000, averaging 6  
per cent. interest, and 35 years to run. By  
selling stock to pay the interest at 6 per  
cent., this amount will do but every 11  
years, therefore, by the time it falls due, the  
amount will reach \$500,000,000 due in  
Europe. It is true most of the States pay  
their interest by taxation, but the amount  
must be sent to Europe in coin, in produce,  
or in new stocks; it is impossible to send it  
in coin; if sent in produce, it must be de-  
ducted from our imports; if sent in stocks,  
the accumulation will be as stated; and at  
the end of twenty-five years the interest  
due Europe will reach nearly our present  
cotton crop. The present system of inter-  
national improvements in New York proposes  
to furnish \$10,000,000 of this accumulation.  
If the sales of stocks in Europe cease now,  
the annual interest due will be about equal  
to the freight and profit on our exports.—  
The imports must then, to avoid a specie  
drain, be kept within the export value of our  
products. In this state of things, there will  
be no room for inflation. A small busi-  
ness, low rents, and low prices must be  
the rule.

From the Cleveland Advertiser.  
WHIGGERY, ABOLITION, AKRON &  
MEDINA CONVENTIONS—MORE  
TRUCKERY—FEDERAL MANOEUV-  
RING.

No one, who has observed the operations  
of the Federal party, can fail to perceive  
the entire alliance and coalition of the  
Whigs and Abolitionists. Late movements  
have so clearly demonstrated the fact, that  
we need but to recount a few recent events,  
to convince the Whigs of the South that  
they are co-operating with a band of Aboli-  
tionists, who take care, in the first place, to  
secure a pledge from General Harrison that  
he would in no case use the veto power, and  
in the next place to obtain, in consideration  
of their support of the Whig candidate, all  
the interests and strength they could obtain  
from the Whig party. The better to con-  
ceal the alliance from those who were inter-  
ested in its discovery, a show of distinct or-  
ganization must be made on the part of the  
Abolitionists. We now ask our friends,  
and the friends of constitutional compromise  
every where, to read the facts we are about  
to relate, and then say if they can longer  
doubt the amalgamation of Whiggery and  
Abolition.

On the 24th day of August, the Whigs  
of the 15th Congressional district held a  
convention at Medina, and nominated Sher-  
lock J. Andrews, an uncompromising Aboli-  
tionist.

On the 27th day of August the Aboli-  
tionists of the 15th Congressional district  
held a convention at Akron, "to take into  
consideration the expediency of nominating  
a candidate for Congress for the 15th Dis-  
trict." At that convention the expediency  
of making a nomination was discussed. Mr.  
Andrews, the Whig nominee, was declared  
to be a whole souled Abolitionist. Mr.  
Fenniman, editor of the Agitator, a furious  
Abolition paper published in this city, stat-  
ed to the convention that S. J. Andrews, to  
his own personal knowledge, was a thorough  
Abolitionist, and HAD within the last SIX  
MONTHS contributed money to aid more  
than THREE HUNDRED negro slaves to  
escape from Virginia and Kentucky into  
Canada. These facts and others were stat-  
ed by those ardent in the cause of Aboli-  
tion, as evidence of Mr. Andrews' fealty  
to their interests. Although these relations  
were perfectly satisfactory to the conven-  
tion, the show of distinct organization, or in  
the cant phrase of the sect, "separate ac-  
tion," must be kept up. First, to the  
Whigs of the North in drawing the wool  
over the eyes of the Whigs of the South,  
and in the next place to be prepared, if ne-  
cessary, to force the Whigs into a perform-  
ance of their treaty stipulations. Accord-  
ingly, Woolsey Wells was nominated as a  
candidate for Congress, unless S. J. An-  
drews should answer satisfactorily such  
questions as should be put to him by a com-  
mittee of that convention, appointed for the  
purpose.

This nomination of Woolsey Wells, *nisi*,  
depended upon a contingency which they  
knew would not happen, for every member  
of the convention knew Mr. Andrews would  
answer the questions satisfactorily when  
put to him. But in order to give color to  
the "separate action" of the Abolitionists,  
and the more thoroughly to deceive the peo-  
ple, Mr. Andrews immediately leaves this  
city for Connecticut, so that the questions  
cannot be put to him for a considerable  
time, and to give the Whig papers an op-  
portunity in the mean time to publish the  
nomination of Woolsey Wells without the  
*nisi*, and thus hold out the show of "separate  
action."

On the 31st of August the Whigs of this  
city met in convention, and fulfilled the  
stipulations with the Abolitionist, by nomi-  
nating two rank Abolitionists for the Le-  
gislator of Ohio, to wit: Leverett John-  
son and Justus H. Vincent, thus giving to  
the Abolitionists the entire State and Na-  
tional representation of this district.

We give the above statement of facts.—  
Let the people ponder well upon them.—  
Let the South look to these local matters at  
the North, for they are the indices which  
point to our future struggles, and discover  
the real friends of constitutional faith and  
compromise. If the South will not be true  
to herself now, what claims will she have  
upon the Democracy of the North hereaf-  
ter? If she will cast us upon the tender  
mercies of Federalism, how can our arm be  
strong when she cries to us, enveloped, as  
she most assuredly will be, in the horrors of  
Abolitionism? Let the South look to it.  
Let the friends of the Union look to it.—  
Federalism once plotted a dissolution of the  
Union, and she will again.

Will the South say these are local mat-  
ters; what have we to do with them? She  
should recollect the Abolitionists dare not  
go to the South to labor in their vocation.  
What then so completely arms them for ac-  
tion as the possession of this local power at  
the North, backed up and sustained by the  
Whig party, and certain of encountering no  
obstacle or restraint in the veto power?

From the Erie Observer.  
THE GLORIOUS TENTH!!!  
THE WEST IN MOTION!

"We have met the enemy and they are ours."  
On Tuesday, the 8th, the people began  
to arrive in town from different sections of  
the State, and the intelligence they brought  
satisfied us that the Convention of the  
Tenth would be a proud and glorious era  
for the Democracy of the West. The  
curious observer was by this time engaged  
to estimate the relative force of British  
whigery and the incorruptible democracy.  
No man we saw estimated our strength at  
less than five to their one, and many claimed  
twenty to one. A circumstance may serve  
as a guide to the judgment. On Tuesday  
evening the whigs had a meeting at their  
log cabin, and it required loud, long and  
off repeated blusters upon their long tin horn  
to get together whiggish sufficient to fill its  
walls, capable of the reception of about  
one hundred. The democracy met in the  
open square, and more than one thousand  
surrounded the humble dry goods box on  
which the eloquent advocates of equal  
rights and equal privileges were standing to  
address the people. Mr. McDowell, of  
Cumbria, and Mr. Randall, of Erie, strai-  
ned the meeting at some length, in strains  
of eloquence, which were responded to by  
enthusiastic applause, when the multitude  
retired to such quarters as could be found,  
but which had already become somewhat  
crowded.

Wednesday opened upon us a new scene.  
Delegation after delegation poured in singly  
and in procession, till our borough seemed  
thronged by strangers. In the afternoon,  
the patriotic young men of Harborside  
and other townships of the vicinity, joined  
those of our borough and brought into our  
town a splendid hickory tree one hundred  
feet high, and raised it in front of our Tam-  
many Hall, there to wave its towering  
branches, and bear the glorious stars and  
stripes of our country, until the struggle of  
freemen is closed by the loud shout of vic-  
tory. On Wednesday evening, John K.  
Kane of Philadelphia, and Maj. James R.  
Snowden of Venango, addressed the multi-  
tude amidst the shouts and plaudits of thou-  
sands. A shower interrupted the meeting  
for a short time, but in about half an hour it  
subsided and the meeting was revived by  
the young but eloquent Forney of Lancas-  
ter, who was followed in a spirited and thril-  
ling effort from M. P. Young, Esq. of Erie,  
when the meeting again broke up, and the  
multitude sought such shelter and repose as  
our town could afford.

Thursday morning, the glorious Tenth,  
was ushered in by the thunder of artillery  
upon the flotilla, answered by the roar of  
our battery upon the land. Bustle and  
commotion were every where visible. Tak-  
ing an excursion to Eagle Village, a mile  
distant, at day light, we saw from three to  
five thousand freemen, with the banners of  
our country proudly floating above them,  
their wagons filling every lot street and lane  
in one vast encampment as they had arrived  
during the night, and were now waiting for  
their brethren and companions from good  
old Crawford and Venango, who had en-  
camped along the turnpike between Water-  
ford and Eagle Village, and expecting also  
the mingled processions of from eight to  
ten thousand encamped in Girard, and be-  
tween that place and Eagle Village.

By eight o'clock our borough literally  
presented one moving mass of human be-  
ings. The streets on all hands were so  
thronged, that the procession from Eagle  
Village had but barely room to pass through  
the borough. The arrival of the steam  
boat Constitution, so heavily laden with dem-  
ocratic delegates as to be much impeded in  
her headway and belated in her hour of ar-  
rival, created a great scene of bustle at the  
dock. Buffalo brigade, at the head of which  
was Brigadier General Randall and Staff,  
made a most splendid and imposing appear-  
ance, and their arrival at the public square  
seemed a general signal for the whole as-  
semblage of the borough to fall in the rear  
and follow to the encampment. At the mo-  
ment this great crowd were passing out  
Sixth-street to the encampment, the pro-  
cession from the South, three miles in length,  
began to enter the town on State-street.—  
The impossible through filling the public  
square and the whole length of Sixth-street  
to the encampment, compelled this pro-  
cession to diverge to French-street, follow  
French-street nearly to the Lake, to cross  
from French over State to Peach-street, up

Peach to Sixth-street, and then fall in behind  
the moving throng passing to the place of  
encampment. This procession had hardly  
passed out of town, when the innumerable  
host of Chautauque, Cattaraugus, and Erie  
counties, New York, and the eastern por-  
tion of Erie county, Pa. two miles long,  
came in mighty phalanx on their track.  
Next came in the democracy from the  
Buckeye State accompanied by the western  
portion of this county, the hosts of Fayette,  
Beaver, Butler, Mercer and several other  
counties of the good old Keystone, headed  
by the Fayette county Band, driving at a  
rapid pace in procession more than five  
miles in length. These, together with the  
myriads who arrived in smaller processions  
of fifties and hundreds, comprised one of  
the greatest and most enthusiastic assembla-  
ges of democratic freemen ever beheld in  
the western country.

From the Louisville Advertiser.  
STATE BANKS, CREDIT, &c.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe believes the States  
of this Union will not be credited again by  
capitalists, unless the General Government  
shall charter a Bank of the United States.  
He says:

"Under the opinion that a sale of the bonds  
of the State could not have been effected upon  
the terms prescribed in the act, or upon such  
terms as the State ought to accept, I have not  
commissioned a special agent, at public expense,  
for that purpose, though agents have been and  
are now vested with authority to make contracts  
for the sale of State bonds upon the terms pre-  
scribed in the act of the last Legislature. My  
last advices from them have or will be effected  
at the present time. Capitalists seem unwilling  
to make investments until things shall right  
themselves by the establishment of some system  
of finance by the General Government that will  
promise stability to capital and value to labor."

The foregoing extract from the Message  
of the Ex-Governor, delivered at the late  
called session, cannot be misunderstood.  
Capitalists are determined to hold on to  
their money until the people yield and con-  
sent to the creation of a National Bank.—  
The banks are co-operating with capitalists,  
turning the screws, and making things hard,  
to force the Government to give them a  
King Bank. It is curious to hear small fish  
praying for the introduction of a shark a-  
mong them to swallow them up. But so it  
is. Our own banks are praying for a National  
Bank to swallow them up, or take their  
most profitable business from them. All,  
or nearly all their salaried officers say  
"State Banks will not do—we must have a  
National Bank to furnish a sound currency  
and regulate exchanges."

Now, it appears to us that this state of  
things is not only unnatural, but indicative  
of a fixed determination on the part of capi-  
talists and bankers to rule or ruin the country.  
Why else do the officers of our State  
Banks contend that such institutions will  
not answer the purpose for which they were  
created? Why, in trying times like the  
present, are State Banks, in effect, discred-  
ited by their own officers? Does not the fact  
clearly prove the existence of a combina-  
tion on the part of the capitalists and the  
banks to force the Government and People  
to submit to their dictation? We cannot  
doubt the existence of the combination, or  
the purpose for which it has been founded;  
and in that combination it is evident the  
capitalists of England are embraced. Such  
must have been the understanding of Ex-  
Governor Wickliffe, when he so plainly in-  
dicated that State credit would not revive  
previous to the establishment of a National  
Bank.

Our State Bonds generally have been sold  
to English capitalists. The brokers of New  
York and Philadelphia, though nominally  
the first purchasers, have either been agents  
of Englishmen, or else those brokers looked  
to the English money market, and made  
their bids accordingly—that is, they pur-  
chased bonds and relied on the sale of them  
in England for the means of payment and  
for profit. These truths cannot be denied;  
and, it follows, necessarily, that, if the States  
of this Union are to have no more credit  
until a National Bank shall be established,  
the reason is, because English capitalists  
are lagged with the Federal party here—  
operating against credit and business of  
every description, to teach the people sub-  
mission, through their sufferings!

On this subject we shall have more to say  
hereafter. The course of the State Banks  
shows so distinctly their alliance with the  
opposition, that "those who run may read,"  
and the interest manifested by English capi-  
talists for the success of the Federal party  
in the present contest, proves that they look  
to that party for advantages which the dem-  
ocrats would withhold.

For instance—English capitalists wish  
the State debts to be assumed by the Gen-  
eral Government—and, as holders of most  
of the stock of the Middle Bank, they wish  
that institution to be re-chartered by Con-  
gress, and re-connected with the National  
Treasury. Both these objects they expect  
the Federalists to accomplish, if they ob-  
tain power. The English would thus be  
benefitted to the amount of thirty or forty  
millions of dollars by the advance of their  
stocks; and owning the Bank, which would  
be termed the National Bank, they might,  
in time, calculate on controlling the Govern-  
ment, and on establishing such privileged  
orders as the Federal party have been striv-  
ing to establish ever since the achievement  
of American independence.

I have never heard, and I hope I shall never  
hear, any serious mention of a paper currency  
in the State. I do not believe that the great-  
est ills we have in the world could not be de-  
vised a more effectual plan for raising Virginia.  
George Washington.



# THE GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, OCT. 1.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**MARTIN VAN BUREN.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**RICHARD M. JOHNSON.**

## Districts. FOR ELECTORS.

1 JOHN L. MURRAY, of Calaway,  
2 CORNELIUS BURNE ET, of Henderson,  
3 JOHNSON J. COCKERILL, of Allen,  
4 ANDREW J. JAMES, of Pulaski,  
5 THOMAS P. MOORE, of Mercer,  
6 MARTIN HARDIN, late of Hardin,  
7 JOHN ROWAN, Jr., of Nelson,  
8 DAVID MERIWETHER, of Jefferson,  
9 DANIEL GARRARD, of Clay,  
10 MATTHEWS FLOUNOY, of Fayette,  
11 THOMAS MARSHALL, of Lewis,  
12 PETER LASHBROOK, of Mason,  
13 JOHN W. TIBBATS, of Campbell.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.  
NATHAN GAUTHIER, of Adair,  
THOS. M. HICKEY, of Fayette.

The 5th of October, the Anniversary of the Battle of the Thames, will be celebrated at Westport, in Oldham county, by the democracy of Jefferson and Oldham counties, and a portion of Indiana.

A New Orleans paper of the 11th ult. says, that at half past nine on the previous night, the splendid Exchange, on Charles street, was on fire, with every probability that it would be reduced to a heap of ruins, as the wind was very brisk and nearly the whole roof in flames.

The Democracy of Louisiana are making preparations for holding a State Convention at Baton Rouge, on Monday next. A large number of the Parishes had already chosen Delegates, and it was thought that the State would be fully represented.

In another part of our paper will be found the proceedings of a very large meeting of the merchants of the city of New York, held in front of the Exchange, on the 18th ult. The call for the meeting was signed by upwards of three hundred merchants, and the number of persons in attendance is estimated at upwards of ten thousand. Able addresses were delivered by the Hon. Silas Wright, and the Hon. B. F. Butler, in which the policy of the government in relation to the currency was fully explained and triumphantly vindicated. We hail this movement as an evidence of returning sanity on the part of the trading community. The reflecting portion of the merchants have become convinced that the adoption of the Independent Treasury cannot be prejudicial to their interests, and that the prosperity of the country requires that the contest in regard to the currency should now be considered as closed, and business be permitted to return to its customary channels.

**MAINE ELECTION.**—We extract from the New York Evening Post, of 22d ult., the following returns from the election in Maine, which we believe to be correct, although some of the eastern Whig prints assert they have returns from the whole State, and that Kent is elected by a majority of 345. The difference between the two accounts, arises from the Whigs claiming too large a vote in many of the towns. The vote is so extremely close, that it affords no certain indication of how the State will go at the Presidential election. Our friends feel confident of success then, as the party will be fully aroused, and measures taken to ensure a full attendance at the polls. The slender majority given for Kent, even if he is elected, can be easily overcome by proper exertion, and we see no cause to despair of the vote of Maine being thrown for Mr. Van Buren.

**"MAINE ELECTION.**—It is still doubtful whether any choice of Governor has been made by the people of Maine. Returns have been received from all but seven of the towns in the State, which show that Kent's majority thus far is 63 votes. In the remaining seven towns Fairfield's majority in 1838 was 105. This renders it probable that the election will go to the Senate. The Boston Bay State Democrat of last evening says:

"We present to day the returns of the Maine election. They have been examined with much care, and compared with the federal accounts, and we have the greatest confidence in their general correctness. We come to this conclusion, viz: KENT IS NOT ELECTED. The scattering votes may defeat the election of Fairfield, but the Portland Advertiser, a federal print says, 'the number will be very small.' We make the result, thus far—

|                |        |
|----------------|--------|
| For Fairfield, | 45,108 |
| For Kent,      | 45,171 |

General Harrison, in his speech at Dayton, on the 11th ult., is reported to have used the following language:

"In relation to the charge of being a federalist, I can refer to the doings previous to and during the late war. The federal party took ground against that war, and as a party there never existed a purer band of patriots, for when the note of strife was sounded, they rallied under the banner of their country."

We can hardly credit, although this speech was reported by a Whig, and is generally published by the Whig papers, that the General really ever uttered this sentence. It is evidently thrown out for the purpose of securing the support of the old federalists; but even to effect that object, we can hard-

ly suppose the North Bend hero would venture an assertion so utterly reckless, and so completely falsified by the whole history of the country. When and where did the federalists rally "under the banner of their country?" Was it in Congress, where they opposed every proposition to raise a man or a dollar for the national defence? Was it by refusing to place their militia at the disposal of the General Government, as was done by Massachusetts and Connecticut? Was it by assembling in Convention at Hartford, to plot the dissolution of the Union?

But there is no use of multiplying instances. No fact is better authenticated than the opposition of the federal party to the war, not only before its commencement, but throughout its whole continuance, and it is a wilful perversion of truth, to assert that they ever "rallied under the banner of their country," when it is well known that they did their utmost to render the government powerless, and to prostrate the "banner" at the feet of its enemies.

Mr. LARKIN B. SMITH has been announced as a candidate for the Senate, by the city papers. Mr. S. is understood to be in favor of the repeal of the *negro law*, as it is called.

## SCHUYLKILL BANK.

Mr. Wm. Newell, one of the Directors of this institution, and the agent appointed by the Bank to proceed to Europe in pursuit of Levis, the absconding Cashier, has made a publication in the Philadelphia Inquirer, which deeply implicates the Board of Directors in the frauds committed upon the Bank of Kentucky.

It appears from Mr. Newell's statement, that he met Levis in Paris, submitted to him a number of questions, which were answered, certified by the American Consul, and submitted to the Bank by Mr. Newell on the 14th of August.

Levis took passage at Liverpool in the ship Scotia, for Baltimore—Newell came over in the Great Western, and arrived five days before Levis. He notified the Board of Directors that Levis would soon arrive, and requested that some other member might be appointed to wait upon him, for the purpose of taking him into custody. None would agree to undertake the matter, and Mr. Newell proceeded to Baltimore, armed with the following resolution only, although he had thought it would not be sufficient to enable him to take Levis into custody, and had requested the President to make an affidavit in the proper form before some competent authority, which was refused:

SCHUYLKILL BANK, Philadelphia, }  
August 19, 1840. }  
W. NEWELL, Esq.

Sir—At a stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday morning, August 18, 1840, it was, on motion, "Resolved, That Wm. Newell, Esq. be requested to proceed to Baltimore, and take such measures as may be deemed expedient to cause 'him' immediate return to this city, in order that an interview with 'him' may be obtained by the Directors in relation to the affairs of the Bank."

JOHN P. WETHERILL, President.

Extract from the Minutes, Sept. 19, 1840.  
After his arrival in Baltimore he consulted counsel, and was informed that an affidavit was necessary to enable him to take Levis. Mr. Newell then returned to Philadelphia and demanded a meeting of the Board, which was refused. At a stated meeting on the following day, he submitted a statement of his proceedings, and asked that efficient means should be placed at his disposal to effect the arrest of Levis. Much excitement ensued, Newell was blamed for consulting counsel, and his motion was not even seconded. The Board requested him to say to Levis that he had redeemed his pledge, and that if he came to Philadelphia it would be upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Newell offered another resolution, which was not seconded, requiring the President to proceed to Baltimore and take such measures as he deemed proper. Mr. N. then protested against the proceedings, but the protest was refused. He was again urged to go to Baltimore, and communicate to Levis the verbal resolution of the Board, that if he came to Philadelphia it would be at his own risk, and in return for this service the Board offered to accord a vote of thanks to Mr. Newell, and support him unanimously, if his motives were called in question.

Mr. N. returned to Baltimore, and communicated the result of his mission in the letter below:

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Morning, }  
September 7, 1840. }

Sir—The ship Scotia, on board of which came passenger Hosca J. Levis, arrived at quarantine, Baltimore, on Friday night last. I accompanied the Port Physician on board, on Saturday morning, in a heavy rain, and found Mr. Levis in good health. We soon after came on shore, and took passage in the cars for this city, where we arrived near midnight. No officer being in attendance to relieve me from duty, Mr. Levis was consequently under no legal restraints, and is now in this city. He declares his willingness to communicate to the Board of Directors any circumstances touching the affairs of the Schuykill Bank.

Respectfully, yours,  
W. NEWELL.  
To Jno. W. Wetherill, Esq., Schuykill Bank, Philadelphia.

On the same day he sent in his resignation as a Director of the Bank. No steps were taken to apprehend Levis, and he is supposed to have left Philadelphia.

It is evident from these facts that the Board of Directors were desirous to get rid of Levis—that they feared a full exposition of the fraudulent issue of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, and that they must have participated in the frauds practised by Levis, if they did not authorise them. Here we have the spectacle of a bank, acting as the confidential agent of another, conspiring to cheat it out of the sum of \$1,300,000. A fine specimen of Bank honesty.

## FEDERALISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

The late elections and conventions at the North, must have removed all doubts, if any before existed, both as to the true character and the real objects of the Opposition in that section of the Union. The whig party is composed of the old federal party and the abolitionists united. Without the abolitionists, the whigs could not succeed in a single Eastern State. They would lose Connecticut without their aid. Hence their efforts every where to secure the support of the abolitionists. That this union exists is proved by the result of the election in Vermont, where the abolitionists are more numerous than in any State in the Union.

Last year, when it was supposed that Clay was to be the whig candidate for President, many of the abolitionists did not vote at all, and others voted for the democratic ticket, and consequently the whig majority was but about twenty-three hundred; but at the last election, it is more than ten thousand. This astonishing increase of votes, can no otherwise be accounted for, but by the fact that the whole body of the abolitionists voted the whig ticket. This was so apparent that the whigs were apprehensive that it might operate against them at the South, and, to prevent which, they have had the brazen impudence to declare that the democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were both abolitionists, and that those fanatics voted for them, when their vote actually fell below their vote of last year more than three thousand.

At the late Whig Convention in Connecticut, which made out an electoral ticket, a large handbill, purporting to be issued by the abolitionists of Hartford, and addressed "To the Abolitionists of Connecticut," was distributed among the delegates, to be carried to their respective towns and put into the hands of the abolition voters. This handbill contained a strong appeal to the abolitionists to rally and support Harrison, and attempts to prove that he was friendly to their views.

The abolitionists in Maine have now put out their whole strength, and voted the whig ticket.

In Massachusetts, it is notorious that this faction unite with the whigs.

In regard to the purposes and objects of this combination of old federalists and abolitionists, they are various. The leaders of both factions are in pursuit of office; and to attain this object, they have been striving for twelve years, and almost annually have changed their names and ground of attack. If there ever was a "spoils party" in this country, or any other, it is the present combination of factions, banded together, like a handitti, by the hopes of plunder and spoil. Their profligacy and total disregard, not only of all political principle, but of all moral principle, of truth, law, justice, and honesty, and their resort to falsehood, frauds, forgeries, threats, oppression, bribery and corruption, has formed a new era in the politics of the country.

But the leaders, whose only object is office, who constitute the "worthy and able candidates," who, Mr. Webster says, are to take the offices of those they are to remove, must hold out, if not to the "public eye," at least to individuals, who are not expectants of office, some objects for which they are to contend.

The stockjobbers, speculators, and joint stock manufacturers, must be stimulated to use all their influence in all their money in this struggle. As there is no principle to hold together these selfish combinations, the interest of each class must, in some way, be appealed to, and enlisted.

What then is to be done for the speculating and monopolizing classes? They do not spend their money and time for nothing, or without expecting a return. That would be totally inconsistent with their character. Although they appear to have begun the campaign with the determination to conceal their objects and measures, they become less reserved as they think their prospect of success increases; and, at the Bunker Hill caucus, they not only put forth a declaration of whig principles, but, by the emblems and mottoes on their banners, more fully disclose their real objects and purposes. The declaration of whig principles, with its solemn form and high pretension, is rather a bill of indictment, drawn up with the artificial technicality of a lawyer, comprising all the state and a thousand times refuted charges against the late and present Administrations. And it is an avowal of whig principles or whig measures only, as it contains a general condemnation of the policy and measures of the late and present Administrations, and the principles of Jefferson, on which they are founded.

The leading policy of General Jackson's administration was to bring the Federal Government back to its original purposes; and to disconnect it with internal improvements, the National Bank, and to bring the tariff down to the simplest wants of the Government. Mr. Van Buren has adhered, as he promised to do, to the same policy, and has carried one branch of it still farther, by separating the Government from the State banks as well as a national institution. Such has been the leading policy which is denounced and condemned in such strong terms by Daniel Webster. Of course, Mr. Webster and his Bunker Hill associates pledge themselves to pursue an opposite policy. Indeed, his most distinct and emphatic charge is, that the administration has abandoned its duty, which demanded of it to provide a paper currency. This is but saying that it should have established a National Bank. The declaration, if it as-

mounts to any thing, must be regarded as a solemn pledge to the country, that if they get the power, they will restore the American system in all its parts. Yes, this is the declaration of whig principles, so long kept out of sight. Hitherto there has been no distinct and avowed issue between the Administration and the Opposition in regard to the essential grounds on which the Presidential contest should be decided, and the principles, course, policy, and measures of the two parties. On one side, this issue was distinctly tendered; but the other party refused to join in the issue, and preferred to talk about Tippecanoe, log cabins, hard cider, coon skins, and the like.

But we rejoice that they have at last had courage enough to throw off their racoon skin disguises, and come out and disclose, if not their principles, at least their objects and purposes. They have at last met the issue, which has so long been tendered to them, and the parties have now fairly put themselves upon their country. We rejoice at this, and even thank Mr. Webster, whatever his motives may have been, for the course he has pursued.

As Mr. Biddle said, on another occasion, the people now know what they did not know before; the issue is now fairly before them and they know what is the question they have to decide. The question is the restoration of the American system, a National Bank, a high Tariff, and Internal Improvements. In addition to the declaration, some of the emblems and mottoes clearly proved that the American system policy was to be restored. Among others, was a most expressive one from Connecticut.

It was a human hand, in the centre of which was written, the "Protective policy," and upon the thumb and fingers, were the words, "commerce," "mechanic arts," "agriculture," "manufactures," "internal improvements." These were the interests which were to be embraced and cherished by the "protective policy," and be brought under the cognizance of the Federal Government. The delegation bearing this banner was headed by Governor Ellsworth, who wore his black cockade, as the most appropriate ensignia of ancient Federalism, which, as Judge Hopkinson said, the Governor supposed is about to come again into power. Other banners also indicated the revival of the protective system and high tariff policy.

But were further proof wanted, we can state another fact not connected with the Bunker Hill proceedings. It is well known that an agent, a brother of Governor Seward, has been despatched to North Bend to get authority from Harrison to make known his opinion in favor of the restoration of the high tariff policy. His opinions on this subject are not, we suppose, intended for the "public eye," but to be communicated to the manufacturers of the North. There is no doubt in regard to this. Besides, we learn from several gentlemen recently from the North, that the sentiment is universal among the manufacturers in New England, that the high tariff policy must be revived, and that it certainly would be, if Harrison was elected.

This is the universal prevailing opinion among the whigs of New England. That pledges have been made to them, there can be no doubt. It is a part of the new tactics of the whigs to pledge themselves to each distinct interest and class. This was the secret of their success in New York in the fall of 1837, and in Connecticut in the spring of 1838.

But the abolitionists must have something done for them. They are given to understand by private letters from Harrison, that he favors their views. And can any one doubt that the whig leaders at the North, to secure their votes, have made distinct pledges, that they will favor their objects?

These are the objects for which the Harrison whigs are contending, and for which Harrison and the whig leaders stand pledged. The American system, the protective policy, a National Bank, a high tariff, internal improvements, and Abolitionism.

What will the South say to this? Is there a Southern Abolition party as well as Northern? We shall see. And is there a Southern high tariff party as well as a Northern? We shall see. In the mean time, it will be well for the planters and slaveholders, who are not expectants of office—not political partisans—who regard the protection of their property, and still more the security of their own lives and those of their families, to look after their own interests. We say to them, that there is a foul conspiracy against their rights; that there are traitors among them, who, for a mess of pottage—for the prospect of office—are prepared to commit Southern rights and Southern interests to the protection of Northern Federalism and Northern Abolitionism.

The union of the South with New England Federalism will be a new order of things in this country. If good can come of it, then good can come from an attempt to unite hostile principles and conflicting interests.

## THE CAUSES WHICH PROMOTE WHIGGERY IN THE COUNTRY.

The Bee tantalizingly asks the question—"Where do all the whig votes come from that we find in the country, beyond the vicinity of the large towns, and beyond the influence of those abused institutions," (the Banks?)

We deny the premises, and boldly assert that by the machinations of bank whiggery the entire country has been brought under the domination of bank influence. Formerly, it was not so. Bank influence had not become paramount in the country, and consequently, however corrupt might be the cities, the simplicity and virtue of the country came to the aid of the democratic party and triumphed. This, with some other circumstances which we shall hereafter narrate, fully accounts for the late spread of whiggery in the country.

Let us, for example, take the article of cotton, and the people who cultivate it, as a standard by which to test the truth of our position. A score of individuals in a city obtain a charter for a bank—say of one million of dollars. They are then permitted to issue

three dollars for one; and in times of credit and confidence, as they are technically called by the whigs—that is, when they are not watched—they can sometimes issue five or ten dollars for one; for each of which fictitious dollars the mechanic has to labor as hard as if it was silver or gold. Well might the Bee head one of its late leading articles with the sentence, "Dependence of the mechanic upon the mercantile interests," when by a stroke of the pen and a simple act of the Legislature, twenty merchants can issue two millions of dollars wherewith to pay the mechanic for building splendid palaces, and the manufacturer for the most costly and gorgeous adornments, without possessing the slightest shadow or symbol of a representative of that enormous amount.

After building a splendid banking house, and placing pens behind the ears of half a dozen genteel loafers, the merchants who constitute the bank clique now cast about how they are to render the two millions of dollars thus presented them by the Legislature, available. They send a printed circular around amongst their country friends, stating that they will make advances on any produce consigned to their respective houses. This interference is at once established with the regular business of the country; and by one act of bank incorporation, a few favored individuals are enabled to thrust themselves between hundreds of regular and steady traders and moderate merchants, who are thus deprived of doing a moderate living business, and the planter is involved prematurely in debts which he is afterwards, from a failure in his crop or some other accident, rendered unable to pay.

In addition to this, the merchant tells his country friend—"You have a large and splendid tract of land, and but a small portion of it under cultivation. Why do you not clear more land?" "Want of money," is the reply. "Well, we have got the—Bank under operation; just give me a mortgage on your property, or make me secure, and I will endorse for you, and you may add a few hundred negroes to your present force, and pay up the amount in two or three years, get your property clear, and be an independent and wealthy man."

The tempting lure thus held out to the unsuspecting planter is eagerly grasped at, and he is at once involved in his undoing. He goes to work to buy more negroes, clear more land, and raise more cotton. In the meantime—as it would not do for an extensive planter working several hundred hands to live in "a Log Cabin," or to employ the same furniture that a poor man working fifteen or twenty hands did—he must build himself a splendid house, and buy new furniture; his daughters must play the piano, and study Italian and drawing; and his sons must sport a buggy and go to college, or have private teachers at home. This is a splendid and costly establishment superadded to the other incumbrances which are to draw down ruin on the helpless planter. The increased quantity of cotton cultivated by these means must all be sent to the bank merchant who has obtained fictitious bank loans for him, from which he abstracts cent. per cent. for brokerage, freighting, drayage, storage, commission, &c., &c., &c. In the meantime this over production glut the market, reduces the price of cotton to a minimum, as is the case at present, and the unfortunate planter sees his cotton hawked and luckstered about from one metropolis of Europe to another, in search of a purchaser; and when he finally receives its proceeds, he has not enough to pay for the meat, corn and salt, which he has been compelled to buy from having listened to the seduction of the bank merchant, and employed his whole force in raising cotton for him to sell on commission. He is now body and soul, in the hands of his bank seducer; and he is told that all hope of relief must cease unless the banks are sustained, and thus he becomes a NANK WHIG.

If the Bee wishes to know the causes why there are so many bank whigs in the country, we can tell him these are the causes.

## From the New York Evening Post. FOREIGN NEWS.

**ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.**—The steamship Britannia, Capt. Woodruff, arrived at Boston about five o'clock, on Friday morning, 18th inst.

We do not find in the Boston papers any intelligence of interest later than that received at this port by the British Queen.

A letter from St. Helena, dated July 11, mentions that the British schooner Dolphin had arrived there, having passed the French frigate Artemis, with the Prince de Joinville on board, bound thither for the purpose of receiving the remains of Napoleon. Preparations were making to carry into execution the orders of the British government for assisting the removal. There were four companies of troops there, which with the militia would make all the parade possible.

The Austrian Observer has a Constantinople letter of the 12th, stating that the British fleet (fifteen sail,) and the Austrian squadron had sailed for the coast of Syria, to support, in an efficacious manner, the Porte's propositions.

Advices from Constantinople of the 12th, via Vienna, state that on the 11th, a note signed by the English, Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ambassadors, was presented at the Porte, in answer to Reschid Pacha's circular, demanding in the name of the Sultan what were the ulterior measures to be resorted to by the powers, in the event of Mehmet Ali's refusal of the ultimatum.

"The note in question," writes our correspondent, "was couched in general and evasive terms, but liberal in professions of amity and aid."

The Porte was daily despatching troops to points menaced by the Egyptian army. Slight insurrections against the Hatti Scheriff were breaking out in one or two Turkish provinces. A Turkish flotilla of two ships of the line and three frigates was to leave the Bosphorus on the 13th, nominally commanded by Reut Bey, but virtually by Capt. Walker, R. N. This flotilla is to join the British fleet. Twelve Russian ships were expected from Cronstadt in the Mediterranean.

Professor Muller, of Gottingen, died at Athens, August 8th, from an illness brought

on by fatigue and exposure in copying inscriptions and making excavations at Delphi. The object of his investigations were connected with a great work on which he was engaged, on the general history of Greece. He was buried on the summit of a little hill above the Academy.

**PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.**—The following letter from the Count de Saint Leu, the father of Prince Louis Napoleon, and ex-King of Holland, appears in several of the Paris Journals. It is dated Florence, August 24.

"Permit me to make, through you, the following declaration:—I know that publicity is a singular and scarcely proper mode of proceeding, but when a sick, old, afflicted, and legally expatriated father, can in no other way come to the relief of an unfortunate son, such means cannot fail to be approved by all who know what the feelings of a father are. Convinced that my son, the only one remaining to me, is the victim of an infamous intrigue, and has been seduced by vile flatterers and false friends, and perhaps insidious counsels, I cannot remain silent without failing in my duty and exposing myself to bitter regrets. I declare then that my son, Napoleon Louis, has fallen for the third time into a frightful snare—a dreadful *gupt a pens*—for it is otherwise impossible for a man who is not without talent and common sense to have plunged readily over such a precipice. If he be guilty, those who are the more guilty and more really so, are the persons by whom he has been seduced and misled. I declare above all, and with a sacred horror, that the insult inflicted upon my son, by shutting him up in the room of an infamous assassin, is a monstrous, an anti-French cruelty, an outrage as inhuman as it is vile. As a deeply afflicted father—as a good Frenchman, tried by thirty years of exile—as the brother, and if I may say so, the pupil of him to whom statues are being again set up, I recommend my seduced and misled son to the judges, and to all who have the hearts of Frenchmen and fathers.

LOUIS DE SAINT LEU.

## From the Globe. FEDERALISM AND ABOLITIONISM.

At the recent Whig Convention held at Hartford, Connecticut, which made out the Whig electoral ticket, a large handbill, addressed "To the Abolitionists of Connecticut," was distributed among the members in large quantities, to be carried to their towns and put into the hands of the Abolition voters.

This address is an appeal to the Abolitionists of Connecticut to rally in support of Harrison, and an attempt to prove that he is friendly to their views.

It purports to have been issued by the Abolitionists of Hartford, and says: "We, as Abolitionists of Hartford, feeling a common sympathy with others of that class throughout the State, propose to lay before you another view of this matter." To prove that the address really proceeded from Abolitionists, it is stated in a note, that "after a consultation among nineteen Abolitionists of the first standing in this city, the expediency of issuing this sheet, and a concurrence in the sentiments it contains, was agreed to without a dissenting voice. The names of these gentlemen may be learned by calling at 110 State-street."

The address comments on a publication which had been put forth to prove that Harrison was friendly to the slave institutions of the South, and says that "no less than six columns are occupied in the attempt to prove that Gen. Harrison has pledged himself to the slave interests of the South."—This the address denies, and goes into a long and labored argument of twelve columns to exonerate Harrison from this charge, and prove that he is entirely friendly to the purposes and objects of the Northern Abolitionists.

Let it be remembered that this appeal came from Abolitionists, and was addressed to the Abolitionists, calling on them to support Harrison, and was delivered to the members of a Whig Convention, to be by them scattered over the State, for the purpose of rallying the Abolitionists to attend the polls, and vote the Harrison ticket.

And yet, in the face of such facts as these, the whigs at the South contend that their friends at the North are not united with the Abolitionists.

## From the Louisville Advertiser. BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Philadelphia Inquirer refers to an arrangement, in progress, between the United States Bank and the other Banks of Philadelphia, by which the Philadelphia Bank is to loan the Bank of the U. States a million of dollars, and the Bank of Pennsylvania is said to have made a similar offer. The Inquirer says:

"The plan is for the smaller Banks to return notes payable on demand, to the extent of \$1,000,000 each, and to receive in exchange post notes, payable in a year, or longer, if necessary. This will, of course, reduce the liabilities of the U. S. Bank, and greatly assist her in the resumption of specie payments. It is believed that the other Banks of Philadelphia will also participate in this generous work, and thus assist in bringing about a condition of things so earnestly desired by all who wish well to the business and character of Philadelphia. The details of the arrangement have not, as yet, been thoroughly arranged, but we believe it is contemplated to affect a reduction of the immediate liabilities of the larger Bank, to the extent of four or five millions."

This is a very candid confession, that the Bank of the U. States cannot resume without receiving aid to the amount of four or five millions. The Inquirer is a Whig paper, and in the confidence of the bank. The New York Herald, of the 21st, referring to the Great Regulator, remarks:

"That institution will be able to withstand public opinion but a short time longer. The latest accounts from England prove conclusively that her credit is irretrievably shaken on the other side of the Atlantic. Her connection with the Morris Canal and Bank—her refusing to allow of an investigation into that rotten concern—her passing her dividends without explanation—refusing to make her returns according to law—and her



contempt for public opinion, expressed in refusing all security or satisfaction to her creditors, while she is using the most dishonest means to delay judgment on her dishonored bills, have seemingly opened the eyes of those who have been "hoping against hope" in her favor. The panic in England was very great, and Mr. Jandou used great exertions, by mere assertions through hired presses, to allay the feeling; but even then he came forward with no figures to show whether the stock was worth 65 per cent. its last quotation in London, or whether it was worth more. The bank now, through its hired presses, is trying to amuse the public with stories of its preparations to resume. If the bank really has any means at all at its command, there is no reason why it should not resume at once. There is no possible demand for funds from any quarter. Foreign exchanges are all in favor of this country, and the only demands now made on the bank arise from a disinclination to trust it."

When Whigs speak thus of the Bank of the U. States, others may well be pardoned if they pronounce her unsafe, if not insolvent. When the institution which furnished, according to the assertions of the Federalists, "the best currency the world ever saw," is seeking aid to enable her to resume from the small State banks around her, the people may do well to inquire why another Great Regulator should be desired. If the Biddle Bank has failed, why may not a new National Bank prove quite as worthless and injurious to the country?

**EFFECTS OF ABOLITIONISM.**  
The following accounts from the interior of this State, should not be lightly disregarded; it is a foretaste of what may be expected in a much greater degree, if the southern citizens should longer countenance the interference of northern abolitionists, in dictating to and directing them in their political affairs, and scattering their electioneering documents over the country under the frank of J. C. Clark, a violent northern abolitionist.—*N. O. Great Western.*

**CONTEMPLATED REVOLT.**

Nine negroes are in prison at Vermilionville, charged with having set on foot an insurrection. The particulars of the case that have come to our knowledge are as follows: On Sunday morning last an old and faithful servant belonging to one of the planters of Lafayette, made known to his master the fact that he had been persuaded and obliged to join with some disaffected negroes, who had their leaders and were to meet armed that night, at the several places they had appointed for that purpose, and were to march into Vermilionville and take the town; thence one part of them were to march to St. Martinsville, and the other to Opelousas. They had stolen the cannon the night previous, and concealed it out of town. One party were to meet back of Valery Martin's plantation, and the other were to meet in the upper part of the parish of Lafayette. It was their intention, our informant states, (and he received his information direct from St. Martins), to have put their plans into execution that night, (Sunday) and murdered all the men and male children.

We fear that planters and overseers are not sufficiently careful, when so extensive and daring a plot may be concocted.  
*Franklin Banner.*

**INSURRECTION.**

Since Friday last the parish of Lafayette has been in great commotion, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection on the part of some of the negroes, headed by a few runaways and some of the most consummate villains that could be found in that part of the country, which had just been disclosed. Luckily the plot was discovered a couple of days before its execution, and several of those concerned were arrested and lodged in prison. We shall not attempt to give a statement of all their abominable intentions, as brought to light during their examination and trial; suffice it to say that they were horrid in the extreme, and that three of those monsters have already suffered the penalty of the law, by being hanged, and that three or four more will meet the same fate in a day or two. We understand that the whole population of that parish is constantly under arms, and that farther disclosures are made daily. This, we hope, will be a warning to other parishes which, we are certain, will not be unheeded by the public authorities, upon whom, in such cases, the citizens place their confidence, relying on them for the adoption of such measures as may tend to the welfare, protection and security of the inhabitants in general.  
*Atakapas Gazette.*

**INSURRECTION AMONG THE SLAVES.**—On Friday night the 21st instant, an express arrived from Cananero, stating that from information derived from a negro woman, the slaves were on the eve of a revolt. The same night some of the party were apprehended and lodged in jail. On the next morning the sheriff called together nine respectable inhabitants to sit as a committee of inquiry. Those apprehended were brought before the committee and examined, and information concerning others was obtained. The sheriff immediately despatched messengers after those denounced, who upon examination informed against others; and this part of the proceeding was closed by the apprehension and examination of upwards of twenty negroes.

The committee, after two days deliberate investigation, rose and denounced as accomplices in the revolt, twelve of those in possession, and three who have run away. A court was then organized according to law, for the purpose of trying those in possession; and after two days deliberate inquiry into all the facts concerning the revolt, three were found guilty of having joined in an attempt to cause an insurrection among the slaves of this state. The sentence of the law was then pronounced against them, and they were accordingly executed on Friday, the 28th instant.

Too much praise cannot be allowed, under the circumstances, to the conduct of the authorities of the parish, and particularly to that of the sheriff. The measures adopted

by him, and the activity he displayed in bringing the offenders to justice, and generally throughout the whole affair, contributed very much to re-establish order and security from general disorder caused by the insurgents.

The eagerness displayed by the population of the parish to attend the call of their chiefs, forming themselves into squads, and in keeping up a strict guard day and night throughout the country, is a proof of what they are willing and able to effect, should the country ever be threatened with danger.

In one word, the conduct of all was such as it should be, and proves to us that we need not be uneasy in time to come.  
*Vermilionville Gladiateur.*

**WING HUMBBUGS.**

At the Charlottesville Convention, a committee was appointed to ascertain the character of the means, devices, charges and humbugs, employed by the Federal party, to defeat the re-election of the Democratic President. During the investigations of the committee, the following ridiculous facts were brought to light: That the Feds had built seventeen log cabins, for electioneering purposes, in the good old Commonwealth of Virginia; that these whig arguments were adorned with any quantity of con skins, gourds and cider barrels, and other trumpery of the like nature; and that they also used one live bear, and three stuffed bear skins, to convince the judgments, or to win the affections of the people of Virginia.

Some of the cabins were mounted upon wheels, and some of the whigs were mounted upon the cabins, in company with Bruin, or with Bruin's clog; and, elevated upon the top of one of these four wheeled cabins, a grave Senator had leaned to the arms of the opposition, the ex Senator of Castle Hill—an apostate from his former political associates;—and all this for political effect—to delude those whom the leading Feds are pleased to call "the ignorant."

We ask the dispassionate reader, if the Federalists have not disgraced their country, and insulted their countrymen, by such ridiculous proceeding?—*Winchester Virginian.*

**ROMANTIC INCIDENT.**—Maj. H. O. Watts, the husband of the lady lately captured by the Cananahs, at Linnville, was not killed in the skirmish at that place. The person reported as killed and supposed to be him, was his brother Captain Watts. The Major was severely wounded, and in consequence was unable to protect his lady, who with a servant and little negro girl, was taken as far as the battle ground on Plum Creek; where after an ineffectual attempt made by the savages to take her life, she was recaptured, and probably ere this has been restored to the arms of her husband? It is pleasing to notice incidents like this beaming out through the clouds of misfortune.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

From the Standard of Union.  
**WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD'S OPINION OF GENERAL HARRISON.**

The following extract from a letter, written by Mr. Crawford from Paris, in May, 1814, to a distinguished citizen of this country, is recommended to the consideration of the people of Georgia.

"I feel great solicitude in relation to the further prosecution of the war. Where are the generals who are to meet the able and experienced commanders who have distinguished themselves in the Peninsula for the last six years? Is it Wilkinson? Is it Harrison?"

"I have heard with surprise and much pain that Harrison has been appointed lieutenant general of the army. I have examined with attention all his letters and official statements which he has written since he entered the army, and I confess that every thing which has fallen from his pen savors of the low demagogue rather than the patriotic, enlightened and skilful general."

"It has appeared to me, that from the moment he entered the army, he placed his hopes of promotion upon the influence of the Western people, and not upon his talents, or the military services which he had rendered, or expected to render."

"With high respect and consideration,  
WM. H. CRAWFORD."

It seems the Federalists of the Bunker Hill Convention, on the day after their grand doings, assembled in Faneuil Hall and nominated Daniel Webster for the succession after Gen. Harrison's one term! They forgot the first lesson of Mother Glass in the cookery book for making hare soup—"first catch your hare," &c. What will Prince Hal say to this? What will his own Kentucky say to this? Is he then so much of a broken down political hack that his friends in the North will not name him to run in harness for the succession with the godlike even as Vice? How are the mighty fallen?—*Louisville Adv.*

"Madam, I am astonished that you do not wave your handkerchief; I thought that the women were all whigs," said a gentleman to lady while the procession was passing by them on Thursday. "You are mistaken, sir," was the answer, "the whigs are all women."—*Boston Post.*

**SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.**

**THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP** and **LADY** would inform their friends and the public, that with the view of promoting the cause of

**CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,**

They have taken the large and commodious house, formerly the residence of Judge Turner, on Poplar Row. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will be from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in March, the second session from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in August. During the other two months (August and September) there will be vacation.

**TERMS.**  
For board, and tuition in English branches, per session of five months, \$100 00  
Day scholars, per session of five months, 16 00  
Board and tuition payable in advance.  
There will be an extra charge for Languages, Music and Drawing.  
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1810. 3t

**FASHIONABLE BARBERING.**

**THE** subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public generally that he has just opened a

**BARBERING ESTABLISHMENT,**

On Upper-street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Ross & Scully, Tailors, a few doors below Norton's Apothecary shop, where he is prepared to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage, in a style which he is confident will be unsurpassed by that of any similar establishment in the city. His razors will at all times be kept in the most perfect order. Having learned his business in this city, from his father, Samuel Oldham, it is not deemed necessary to make further professions as to his ability or disposition to serve those who may honor him with their visits. He would merely remark that all his efforts shall be used to render satisfaction.

**NATHANIEL OLDHAM.**  
Oct. 1, 1810. 2m

**NOTICE—TO MANUFACTURERS.**

**I** WILL sell at private sale, a complete set of **MACHINERY FOR CARDING WOOL, SPINNING, AND WEAVING JEANS, LINSEY, &c.** It goes by horse power, and consists of a Condenser and Jack, with one hundred and ten Spindles, three Looms, Shearing Machines, Dye Kettles, &c. together with all the necessary appendages for carrying on the above business, complete—being the property of the late Jacob Payton.

Application may be made to me, at Mr. Jacob Hostetter's, or to Dr. C. W. Clond.  
**ELIZABETH PEYTON.**  
Oct. 1, 1810. 4t

**CAPS, MUFFS, FUR COLLARS, &c. &c.**

**THE** subscribers have this day received in store, and now opening, a large and splendid assortment of CAPS, &c. &c. viz:

Gentlemen's superfine OTTER CAPS,  
" " Seal  
" " Nutria  
" " Muskrat  
" " Sable  
" " Plush  
" " Cloth  
Ladies' " " Boas, a superior and complete article for cold weather,  
Ladies' superfine MUFFS, a superior article.

The above articles were selected expressly for this market, and are now offered for sale at a small advance.  
**TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.**  
Oct. 1, 1810. 3m

**UNCURRENT BANK NOTES**

**WANTED.**  
**THE** undersigned will purchase uncurrent Bank Notes, on all the solvent banks of the different States, at the lowest rates of exchange.

**MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.**  
Oct. 1, 1810. 5t.

**\$6,000 FOR \$2 00?**

**LITERATURE LOTTERY,**

**AUTHORISED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.**  
For the benefit of Shelby College.

**CLASS NO. II. EXTRA.**  
To be drawn at No. 14, Main-street, Lexington, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1810, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of Prizes guaranteed by security to the State.  
**Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.**

78 Number Combination—12 drawn Balls.

**SCHEME:**

1 prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000

1 " 2,000 2,000

1 " 1,411 1,411

1 " 1,200 1,200

1 " 1,000 1,000

20 " 500 10,000

50 " 200 10,000

145 " 40 5,000

66 " 25 1,650

66 " 20 1,320

132 " 10 1,320

4,092 " 4 16,368

25,740 " 2 51,480

**20,316 Prizes—amounting to \$109,549**

Whole Tickets \$2—Shares in proportion.

A Package of 26 Whole Tickets for \$52 00 will draw \$24 00; a package of 26 Halves for \$26 00 will draw \$12 00; a package of Quarters for \$13 00 will draw \$6 00. Subject to 15 per cent. discount.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply at the Manager's office, No. 11, Main-street, Lexington.

**A. ALDEN, Agent.**  
October 1, '10. 4t

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,**

**For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,**

**EXTRA CLASS NO. 50, FOR 1810.**  
To be drawn in the City of LEXINGTON, Friday, October 9th, 1810.

**D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.**

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Balls.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of 15,000 is 15,000

1 " 5,000 5,000

1 " 2,500 2,500

1 " 1,357 1,357

20 " 1,000 20,000

10 " 300 3,000

10 " 200 2,000

153 " 100 15,300

33 " 50 3,300

33 " 30 3,300

126 " 20 2,520

3,750 " 10 37,500

23,136 " 5 115,680

27,814 Prizes, Amounting to \$236,337

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

**G. W. EVENS,**

**DENTIST,**

**HAVING** returned, with the intention of remaining permanently, he respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, in all the various branches of his profession. He occupies the office of the late Dr. W. M. HARMAN, on Mill-street.

He has been kindly permitted to refer to Professor J. Locke, Cincinnati.

J. C. CROSS, Lexington.

Rev. J. N. MAPES, Lexington.

Mr. Thos. W. PATRICK, Mayfield.

Rev. H. B. BASCOM, Augusta.

aug 20—4t

**5,000 DOLLARS FOR \$1 50!**

**LITERATURE LOTTERY,**

**AUTHORISED BY THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.**  
For the benefit of Shelby College.

**CLASS NO. 13—EXTRA.**  
To be drawn at the Louisville Hotel, in Louisville, ON SATURDAY, Oct. 3d, 1810, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of prizes guaranteed by security to the State.  
**Jewett, Smith & Co. Managers.**

78 Number Combination—13 drawn Balls.

**SCHEME:**

1 Prize of \$5,000 5 " 120

1 " 2,000 5 " 80

1 " 1,500 10 " 75

1 " 1,012 10 " 75

1 " 600 37 " 50

1 " 500 200 " 31

2 " 100 65 " 20

2 " 300 65 " 10

3 " 200 4,940 " 3

4 " 140 27,010 " 12

32,396 Prizes—amounting to \$82,162

Tickets \$1 50—Shares in proportion. Packages of 26 whole Tickets for \$31, warranted to draw at least \$19 50; of Halves for \$19 50, warranted to draw at least \$9 75; of Quarters for \$9 75, warranted to draw \$18 75. Prizes subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

For Packages or single Tickets, apply to A. ALDEN, 11 Main-street, Agent for the Managers, Lex. Ky.

October 1, '10. 4t

**TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY,**

**Collegiate Department.**

**THE** Board of Trustees are happy to announce to the public, that this Department has been re-organized, and will be open for the reception of students on the first Monday of November next. The ceremony of inauguration and the President's address may be expected in the Chapel of Morrison College, on the Saturday previous, (Oct. 31st,) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

**FACULTY.**

Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, President, and Morrison Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Professor of Ancient Languages.

Dr. BENJAMIN ALVORD, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Dr. ROBERT PETER, Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

Hon. Chief Justice ROBERTSON, Lecturer on Constitutional Law.

**EXPENSES.**

Good boarding and lodging may be obtained in private families at \$2 50 or \$3 per week; in commons, at \$2 00 per week. Expenses will vary according to the habits of individuals. The following schedule of stated expenses, however, is presented, from an examination of which a probable estimate may be made of the amount necessary per annum:

**WINTER SESSION.**

Board for 20 weeks, at \$2 00 per week, \$40 00

Tuition, " " 20 00

Room rent, " " 5 00

Library, " " 1 00

Servant's wages, " " 5 00

Fuel, " " 15 00

Washing, " " 5 00

\$91 00

**SUMMER SESSION.**

Board, 20 weeks, at \$2 00 per week, \$40 00

Tuition, " " 20 00

Room rent, " " 5 00

Library, " " 1 00

Servant's wages, " " 5 00

Washing, " " 5 00

\$91 00

Total, \$167 00

**INSTRUCTION AND MORALS.**

The course of instruction will be thorough, and a salutary discipline will be strictly enforced. Religious services will be regularly conducted on the Sabbath in the College Chapel, under the direction of the President.

The Board of Trustees have only to add that the character of the new organization warrants the liveliest hopes of success, and they are confident that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the institution will not be disappointed. Fully convinced that permanent success can only be obtained by being deserved, the Board have endeavored, and believe they have succeeded in filling the Faculty with men of such ability, attainments, energy and morals, as will ensure the highest order of intellectual and moral education.

**M. C. JOHNSON,**  
Chm. B. Trustees T. U.  
Lex. Sept. 17, 1810. 7t.

**Public Sale.**

**W**ILL be sold to the highest bidder, at the Court-house square in the city of Lexington, on the Second Monday in October next, **ONE NEGRO MAN**, 25 years of age, who is well qualified to attend a steam engine, and who has had charge of one for about four years. Also, at the same time and place, my

**GRIST & SAW MILL,**

Drove by an engine of about 40 horse power, and situated on the Cynthiana road, about nine miles from Lexington, and now in good running order. TERMS made known on the day of sale.

**J. P. INNES.**  
September 17, 1810. 3t.

Lexington Advertiser insert 3t and charge this office.

**SELLING OFF AT COST!**

**For Cash Exclusively.**

**THE LARGE AND VALUABLE**

**STOCK OF GOODS**

**L**ATELY in the possession of W. H. RALPH, at his Store on Main street, is now offered at cost for cash exclusively, in lots to suit purchasers. Bargains may be expected. Great inducements will be given to persons disposed to purchase the entire stock, which is extensive and well assorted. The present Stand, which is one of the best in the city, can be retained by the purchaser.

**HENRY BELL**  
**DAVID A. SAYRE, Trustees.**  
July 23, 1810—4t

**LAW NOTICE.**

**ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE** has resumed the practice of law, in conjunction with **EMILUS K. SAYRE.** They will practice in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

**OFFICE**—The one now occupied by E. K. Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1810—4t

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,**

**For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,**

**EXTRA CLASS 49 FOR 1810.**  
To be drawn in the City of Louisville, Thursday, 28th Oct. 1810, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

**D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.**

75 Number Lottery—12 drawn Balls.

**SCHEME.**

1 prize of \$7,000 100

1 " 3,000 100

1 " 1,511 125

2 " 1,000 125

5 " 300 3,906

10 " 200 23,436

27,814 prizes, amounting to \$101,287.

Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

Oct. 1, 1810—4t

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,**

**For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,**

**EXTRA CLASS 48, FOR 1810.**  
To be drawn in Covington, Ky. Tuesday, October 6th, 1810.

**D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.**

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Balls.

**SCHEME.**

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars is \$10,000



Graham Thomas W     Gorham Georg  
Green Ann Maria Miss Governey Patt

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Haggin James C | Henry Rachel        |
| Harley Johnson | Henning William     |
| Hall James H   | Henderson Mary Jane |
| Hall John C    | Henderson William   |

|                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Hall James M           | 2 H, Goe Peter      |
| Hall Eliz Mrs          | Hall James          |
| Hall William           | Hitchcock Ann Mrs   |
| Hale M C & P           | 2 Hodges Thomas     |
| Hally A                | Holladay L P        |
| Hall Penny John        | Holdee Tapley       |
| Hamilton Margaret Miss | Hollahan James      |
| Hamm A E               | Hopkins William     |
| Hanson Arnestad        | Houtchett Catherine |
| Handy John             | Howard John         |
| Handy George           | Hulet Joseph        |
| Handley W H            | Hughs Jane Miss     |
| Harlan Robt            | Hughs Martha L Miss |
| Harding William E      | Hill Jacob          |
| Hart John W            | Husted Mary Miss    |
| Harris Elxious         | Huffman Michael     |
| Harris Anna M          | Hunt C W            |
| Hart Ellen Miss        | Hunter Thos W       |
| Hart CS                | Hunter E P          |
| Hart Willy P           | Hunter Samuel L     |

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Hawkins Eliz P Mrs | Hunt Elisha W     |
| Henton Mary C      | Hunt Noah         |
| Headly Saml        | Hunt Jasper       |
| Headly James Jr    | Hubbard David     |
| Heyl Francis       | Hubbard H A       |
| Heury John         | Hutcherson Aron C |
| Heury Emily Mrs    | Hurt James        |
| Hyman S            | Hyeronimus W F    |
|                    | I                 |
| Irwim James S      |                   |

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jackson Robt       | J Johnson Mary Mrs |
| Jackson William    | Johnson J T        |
| Jackson J W        | Johnson Cyrus      |
| Jacobs Edwin A     | Johnson Hyron      |
| James William      | Johnson Phcy       |
| Jinkins Littlebury | Jones Sarah A      |
| Jeffers John       | Jones Thomas B     |
| Johnson Elizabeth  | John Arther        |
|                    | K                  |

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Keith Catharine Miss | Kenifer Mrs        |
| Keiser Nancy A       | Keys William       |
| Keiser S B           | Kibler S Mrs       |
| Kenning William      | King Vtrige        |
| Kenley Henry A       | Kirkpatrick Robt   |
| Kendall I Ihu        | Kirol E F Dr       |
| Kerr William M       | Kohlhass Henry     |
|                      | <b>L</b>           |
| Laird Clarissa P Mrs | Livingston John Ca |
| Lay Abraham          | Lincs S C          |

|                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Laughery & Gibson   | Litter John         |
| Laughlin H C        | Locket Francis      |
| Leikin William      | Logan Zillah F Miss |
| Leaman Mr           | Lovejoy Edward      |
| Lenner Augustus     | Long Norman         |
| Lewis Saml          | Long Harriett       |
| Leister William     | Luffer & Abernethy  |
| Lewis Washington    | Luxon William       |
| Lighter Rosetta Mrs | Lyons Saml B        |
| Livingston A Mrs    | Lyons Thomas L      |

|  |                    | M |                  |
|--|--------------------|---|------------------|
|  | Maguire A Jane Mrs |   | Morris William O |
|  | Matherly J B       | 2 | Moore Nathan     |
|  | Mathews L W        |   | Moore Henry A    |
|  | Mathews W A        |   | Moore Joseph A   |
|  | Mayo R             |   | Moore James W    |
|  | Mays Daniel        |   | Mullen Edward    |
|  | Marshall James W   |   | Mullins Nelly    |
|  | Marshall Robt      | 2 | Murphy Jeremiah  |
|  | Mars Tazwell       |   | Murry John       |

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Martin James     | McCreery Mary     |
| Martin S D       | McClelland Martha |
| Mason Mr         | McClellan William |
| Messick Emanuel  | McClure Holbert S |
| Merryman William | McClure Andrew    |
| Merchant John    | McElhinny Robert  |
| Miller S M Dr    | McFee Dr          |
| Miller Michael   | McGinnis James    |
| Mitchell Adison  | McGinnis B W      |
| Monheimer Isaac  | McKinney James M  |

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Montgomery Mary Miss | McKinney Elizabeth |
| Meginnis John        | McLear Daniel      |
| Moruan & Co Drug-    | McUnathy William   |
| gists                | Mitchell A J       |
|                      | N                  |
| Nelson Cenia         | Nell David         |
| Newton A O           |                    |
|                      | O                  |
| Odell Alfred         | Olds Saml          |
| Oberlin John         |                    |

|                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Packard A S      | Pierce William D  |
| Page William     | Pickett Courtney  |
| Paige James B    | Pratt William     |
| Paine Mr         | Pierce Francis Ma |
| Payne Sally Miss | Miss              |
| Payne Ellen Miss | Price Margaret Mr |
| Payne Edward Jr  | Price J V         |
| Parish T M       | Polk Edward T     |
| Parvins Silas    | Porter Johnathan  |

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Patterson Joseph      | Powe Alexander     |
| Patterson William     | Prichart William   |
| Parker Mary Miss      | Puthuff Andrew J   |
| Perkins Newton        | Plunkett William F |
| Philps N B            | Pyatt J B          |
|                       | Q                  |
| Quinn Edward          |                    |
|                       | R                  |
| Randel Elizabeth Miss | Roberts Thomas     |
| Reynolds Lyman        | Rogers George Rev  |

|                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Reynolds E C & Co      | Rogers Catharine M |
| Reddy Daniel           | Robinson William   |
| Richardson John        | Rough John         |
| Richards Samuel        | Russell Hezekiah   |
| Ricketts Rosannah Miss | Rogers Jefferson   |
| Rice John              | Robertson Elenor J |
| Ripy                   |                    |
|                        | <b>S</b>           |
| Sanders Saml Dr        | Shilson David      |
| Sands George           | Simmons            |

|                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Stanbarek J        | Simmonds Ephraim      |
| Stamps Arthur      | Siener William        |
| Stafford Sarah B   | Simpson Samuel        |
| Stagner James      | 2 Simpson Elizabeth L |
| Strathern John     | Smith B T Dr          |
| Slaughter Alcy Ann | Smith George E        |
| Miss               | Smith Turner          |
| Swards S           | Smith L B             |
| Sprague Eliza J    | Scott Susan B Mrs     |
| Shely John         | Scott Peter E         |

|                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Spencer Vincent     | Scott Fanny Mrs    |
| Spencer John        | Scott Eliza Miss   |
| Steel James         | Se o er Robert     |
| Stevens William     | Stowd Robert       |
| Stevenson John T    | Seovel Sylvester R |
| Stevenson T C       | Stiles Mary Ann    |
| Steward Sally S Mrs | Shryock Adah       |
| Stevenson S H       | Snowden John D     |
| Stevenson James     | Stone James        |
| Seyster John        | Sullivan Geo W     |
| Spiegelbaum M Mrs   | Sullivan W         |

|                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Taylor W George       | Timberlake Chas L |
| Taylor William        | Tod James         |
| Taikinton Martha Miss | Tod Benj          |
| Tawrence Michel       | Tod Mr            |
| Tablot Zuehariah      | Turnbull James    |
| Thorp Franklin 2      | Turner John       |
| Tiltue William        | Turner Robt       |
| Thompson Susan Mrs    | Tucker William    |

|                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Thompson Charles G | Tutt Matilda        |
| Thomas John B      | Turner Joseph       |
| Thompson William   |                     |
|                    | <b>W</b>            |
| Warner Lewis       | 6 Williams Merit    |
| Warner L J         | Williamson John S   |
| Warble Samuel      | Williamson David    |
| Walsh John         | Williams William C  |
| Watson Benjamin    | Willis Henrietta L  |
| Walls James        | Wilson & Vandegriff |
| Walters John D     |                     |

|                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Walker John B          | Wilson Catharine  |
| Walker Elbert          | 2 Miss            |
| Walker James T         | Wigert George     |
| Walker David           | Wilks Henry       |
| Wallace Ann Mrs        | Wilkins Sarah Jan |
| Wallace Richard        | Miss              |
| Wallace C Dr           | Winter Joseph     |
| Washam David           | Wingate T R       |
| Warner Mr              | 2 Winn Ann Maria  |
| Welsh Elizabeth Miss   | Wise William      |
| Welsh Muzette Ann Miss | Wise John         |

Wens Martha Ann Miss White John  
Wilber Augustus Dr White Mary  
Williams John White Joseph  
Williams D M Wright George T

Persons calling for any of the above let  
will please say they are advertised.

JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M.

July 2, 1840 3t

